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(54) Title: FUNGICIDAL COMPOSITIONS BASED ON PYRIDYLMETHYLBENZAMIDE DERIVATIVES AND AT LEAST ONE COMPLEX III INHIBITING COMPOUND

(57) Abstract: 1) Fungicidal compositions comprising: a) at least one pyridylmethylbenzamide derivative of Formula (I), in which the various radicals are as defined in the description; and b) at least one compound (II) capable of inhibiting the transport of electrons of the respiratory chain of mitochondrial ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase or complex III in phytopathogenic fungal organisms. 2) Process for curatively or preventively controlling the phytopathogenic fungi of crops, characterized in that an effective and nonphytotoxic quantity of one of these fungicidal compositions is applied to the aerial parts of plants.



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FUNGICIDAL COMPOSITIONS  
BASED ON PYRIDYLMETHYLBENZAMIDE DERIVATIVES  
AND AT LEAST ONE COMPLEX III INHIBITING COMPOUND

The subject of the present invention is a novel fungicidal composition comprising at least one pyridylmethylbenzamide derivative and at least one compound capable of inhibiting the transport of electrons of the respiratory chain of mitochondrial ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase (also known as complex III) in phytopathogenic fungal organisms; their use in protecting crops; and a method of protecting crops against fungal diseases.

Compounds of the pyridylmethylbenzamide type with fungicidal action, which make it possible to prevent the growth and the development of phytopathogenic fungi which attack or are capable of attacking crops, are known, from European patent application EP-A-1 056 723.

Moreover, fungicidal compounds capable of inhibiting the transport of electrons of the respiratory chain of mitochondrial ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase in phytopathogenic fungal organisms are known, especially imidazoline and oxazolidine derivatives which are already known in the field of the treatment of phytopathogenic diseases of crops. Such derivatives are, for example, fenamidone and famoxadone, as well as their isomers and agriculturally acceptable addition

salts with an acid.

French patent application FR-2 722 652  
discloses certain mixtures of fenamidone with  
fungicidal compounds, but this publication is silent as  
5 regards mixtures with pyridylmethylbenzamide  
derivatives.

However, it is still desirable to improve the  
products which can be used by farmers for controlling  
fungal diseases of crops, and in particular mildews.

10 It is also still desirable to reduce the  
doses of chemical products spread in the environment in  
order to control fungal attacks of crops, in particular  
by reducing the doses of the products for application.

It is finally still desirable to increase the  
15 number of antifungal products available to farmers for  
them to find among them the fungicidal agent best  
suited to their particular use.

One aim of the invention is therefore to  
provide a novel fungicidal composition useful for  
20 solving the problems disclosed above.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a  
novel fungicidal composition useful in the preventive  
and curative treatment of fungal diseases, for example  
of solanaceous plants, of cereals and of grapevine.

25 Another aim of the invention is to provide a  
novel fungicidal composition exhibiting improved  
efficacy against mildews, oidiums, rusts, botrytis  
diseases of cereals, of solanaceous plants and of

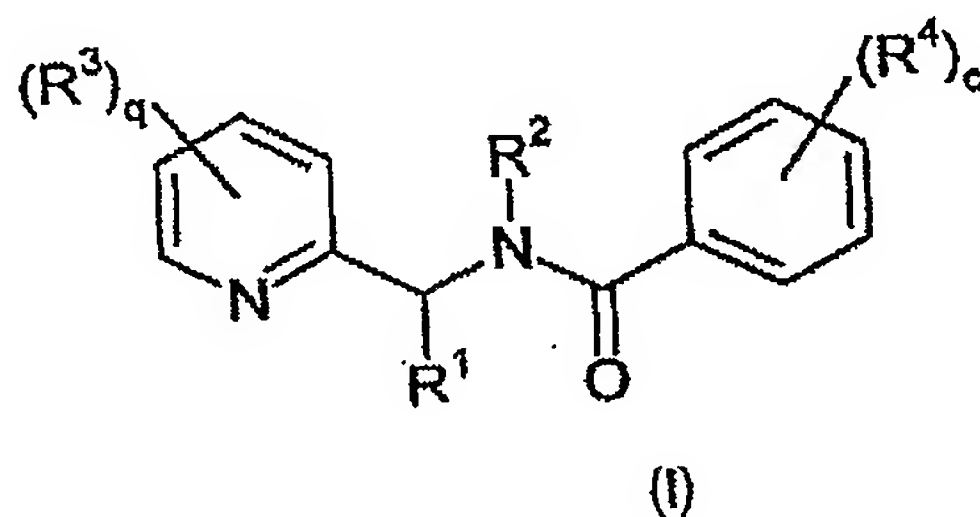
grapevine.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a novel fungicidal composition having improved efficacy against mildew and/or oidium and/or Botrytis disease of  
5 grapevine.

It has now been found that these aims could be achieved completely or in part by means of the fungicidal compositions according to the present invention.

10 The subject of the present invention is therefore, fungicidal compositions comprising:

a) at least one compound (I) which is a pyridylmethylbenzamide derivative of formula (I):



15 in which:

- R<sup>1</sup> is chosen from a hydrogen atom, an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl radical and an unsubstituted or substituted acyl or alkoxycarbonyl radical;
- 20 • R<sup>2</sup> is chosen from a hydrogen atom and an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl radical;
- R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a halogen atom, the hydroxyl radical, the cyano radical, the nitro radical,

the -SF<sub>5</sub> radical, the trialkylsilyl radical, an unsubstituted or substituted amino radical, an acyl radical, an alkoxycarbonyl radical, and a group E, OE or SE, in which E is chosen from an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl and heterocyclyl radical, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted;

- c represents 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;
- q represents 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or an agriculturally acceptable acid addition salt thereof; and

b) at least one compound (II) capable of inhibiting the transport of electrons of the respiratory chain of mitochondrial ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase (complex III) in phytopathogenic fungal organisms and an agriculturally acceptable carrier and/or surfactant.

In this specification, including the accompanying claims, the various radicals and chemical terms used have, unless otherwise stated, the following meanings:

- "alkyl" or "alkyl-" denotes a linear or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms;
- "alkenyl" denotes a linear or branched hydrocarbon radical containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an unsaturation in the form of a double bond;
- "alkynyl" denotes a linear or branched hydrocarbon

radical containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms and an unsaturation in the form of a triple bond;

- "alkoxy" denotes an alkyl-oxy radical;
- "acyl" denotes the formyl radical or an alkylcarbonyl radical;
- "cycloalkyl" denotes a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon radical containing from 3 to 8 carbon atoms;
- "aryl" denotes a phenyl or naphthyl radical;
- "heterocyclyl" denotes an unsaturated or completely or partially saturated cyclic radical containing from 3 to 8 atoms, chosen from carbon, nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen, preferably including 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms, for example pyridyl, quinolyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolinyl;
- the term "substituted" means that the radicals thus described are substituted with one or more radicals chosen from chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, nitro, amino; cyano and acyl.

It will be understood that the compounds of formula (I) or (II) may exist as optical isomers, geometric isomers or tautomers. All such forms are embraced in the present invention.

When the compounds (I) or (II) exist as optical isomers they may be used in the form of individual enantiomers or mixtures of enantiomers in any proportion, including racemic mixtures.

The compounds of formula (I) are for example described in published patent application

EP-A-1 056 723. Preferred compounds (I) possess at least one of the following characteristics taken in  
5 isolation or in combination:

- $R^1$  and  $R^2$  which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a hydrogen atom and an optionally substituted alkyl radical;
- $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are  
10 independently chosen from a halogen atom, the hydroxyl radical, the nitro radical, an unsubstituted or substituted amino radical, an acyl radical, and a group E, OE or SE, in which E is chosen from an alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl and heterocyclyl radical, it being  
15 possible for each of them to be unsubstituted or substituted;
- c represents 0, 1, 2 or 3;
- q represents 0, 1, 2 or 3.

Especially preferred the compounds possess the  
20 following characteristics, taken in isolation or in combination:

- $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a hydrogen atom and a methyl or ethyl radical;
- 25 •  $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a halogen atom, the nitro radical, an unsubstituted or substituted amino radical and an alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or heterocyclyl



radical, it being possible for each of them to be unsubstituted or substituted;

- c represents 1 or 2;
- q represents 1 or 2.

5 More particularly, the compounds of (I) possess the following characteristics:

- $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent a hydrogen atom;
- $R^3$  and  $R^4$  which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a halogen atom, the nitro  
10 radical, an alkyl radical and the trifluoromethyl radical;

- c and q represent, independently of each other, 2.

By way of example, the following compounds of formula (I) are most particularly preferred:

- 15 • compound (Ia): 2,6-dichloro-N-([3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl)benzamide;
- compound (Ib): N-([3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl)-2-fluoro-6-nitrobenzamide;
- compound (Ic): N-([3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-  
20 2-pyridinyl]methyl)-2-methyl-6-nitrobenzamide;

as well as their agriculturally acceptable addition salts with an acid.

Usually, the compounds (II) according to the invention may be divided into at least two groups which  
25 are:

- on the one hand, the compounds (IIa) capable of inhibiting the reduction of ubiquinone, at a domain of complex III called  $Q_{in}$  or  $Q_i$ ;



- on the other hand, compounds (IIb) capable of inhibiting the reduction of ubiquinol, at a domain of complex III called  $Q_{out}$  or  $Q_o$ .

The origin of the nomenclature of the target enzyme of the compounds (II) of the present invention is available via the publication *Enzyme nomenclature 1992*, which is in particular accessible via the internet at the address [www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/iubmb/enzyme](http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/iubmb/enzyme) or via the publication *Enzyme Nomenclature 1992* [Academic Press, San Diego, California, ISBN 0-12-227164-5 (hardback), 0-12-227165-3 (paperback)] et Supplement 1 (1993), Supplement 2 (1994), Supplement 3 (1995), Supplement 4 (1997) and Supplement 5 (in Eur. J. Biochem. 1994, 223, 1-5; Eur. J. Biochem. 1995, 232, 1-6; Eur. J. Biochem. 1996, 237, 1-5; Eur. J. Biochem. 1997, 250, 1-6, and Eur. J. Biochem. 1999, 264, 610-650; respectively) [Copyright IUBMB].

The compounds (IIa) according to the invention, include cyazofamid and antimycin.

The compounds (IIb) according to the invention, include the synthetic or natural derivatives of strobilurine, in particular azoxystrobin, dicostrobin, kresomim-methyl, metominostrobin, pyraclostrobin, pycoxystrobin or trifloxystrobin.

Other compounds (IIb) according to the invention, include in particular fenamidone, having the chemical name (S)-1-anilino-4-methyl-2-methylthio-4-phenylimidazolin-5-one, which is described for example

in "The Pesticide Manual", 12th edition, C D S Tomlin, British Crop Protection Council, page 378, No. 318, as well as its agriculturally acceptable addition salts with an acid, or famoxadone, having the chemical name  
5 3-anilino-5-methyl-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione, which is described for example in "The Pesticide Manual", 11th edition, C D S Tomlin, British Crop Protection Council, pages 500-501, No. 296, as well as its isomers and agriculturally acceptable  
10 addition salts with an acid.

Advantageously, the compositions according to the present invention comprise compound (Ia) or compound (Ib) or compound (Ic) with fenamidone or famoxadone. The preferred compositions of the present  
15 invention comprise compound (Ia) with fenamidone or famoxadone.

Thus, the present invention relates to fungicidal compositions comprising at least one pyridylmethylbenzamide derivative of formula (I), as  
20 defined above and at least one compound (II) as defined above, the compound (I)/compound (II) ratio generally being from 1/10 to 10/1, preferably from 1/5 to 5/1, more preferably still from 1/5 to 2/1, most particularly 1/2.

25 The compound (I)/compound (II) ratio is defined as the ratio by weight of these two compounds. The same is true of any ratio of two chemical compounds, which is subsequently mentioned in the

present text, in so far as a different definition of this ratio is not expressly indicated.

It will be understood that the fungicidal compositions of the invention may contain a single  
5 compound (I) or more than one such compound and a single compound (II) or more than one such compound, as well as one or more other compounds, eg fungicidal compounds, herbicidal compounds, insecticidal compounds and/or plant growth regulators, according to the use  
10 for which they are intended.

Thus, the fungicidal compositions according to the present invention may also comprise, for example, one or more other fungicidal active ingredients chosen from acibenzolar-S-methyl,  
15 benalaxyl, benomyl, blastidicidin-S, bromuconazole, captafol, captan, carbendazim, carboxin, carpropamide, chlorothalonil, fungicidal compositions based on copper, derivatives of copper such as copper hydroxide and copper oxychloride, cymoxanil, cyproconazole,  
20 cyprodinyl, dichloran, diclocymet, diethofencarb, difenoconazole, diflumetorim, dimethomorph, diniconazole, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, epoxyconazole, ethaboxam, ethirimol, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenhexamide, fenciclonil, fenpropidin,  
25 fenpropimorph, ferimzone, fluazinam, fludioxonil, flumetover, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flusulfamide, flutolanil, flutriafol, folpel, furalaxyl, furametpyr, guazatine, hexaconazole, hymexazole, imazalil,

iprobenphos, iprodione, isoprothiolane, kasugamycin, mancozeb, maneb, mefenoxam, mepanipyrim, metalaxyl and its enantiomeric forms such as metalaxyl-M, metconazole, metiram-zinc, oxadixyl, pefurazoate, penconazole, pencycuron, phosphorous acid and its derivatives such as fosetyl-Al, phthalide, probenazole, prochloraz, procymidone, propamocarb, propiconazole, pyrimethanil, pyroquilon, quinoxifen, silthiofam, simeconazole, spiroxamine, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate, for example thiophanate-methyl, thiram, triadimefon, triadimenol, tricyclazole, tridemorph, triticonazole, derivatives of valinamide such as, for example, iprovalicarb, vinclozolin, zineb and zoxamide.

15           The invention provides a method for controlling phytopathogenic fungi of a crop at a locus which comprises applying thereto a compound (I) and a compounds (II).

20           The invention thus provides a method for controlling, curatively or preventively, the phytopathogenic fungi of crops, characterized in that an effective (agronomically effective) and nonphytotoxic quantity of a fungicidal composition according to the invention is applied to the soil where plants grow or are capable of growing, to the leaves and/or the fruit of plants or to the seeds of plants.

25           The compositions according to the invention are advantageous for controlling the fungal diseases of

numerous crops, such as for example cereals, vegetables, solanaceous plants, market garden crops, grapevine, fruit in general, and in particular mildews, Septoria diseases, *Pythium sp.* of these crops.

5           The compositions of the invention generally appreciably improve the respective and isolated actions of compound (I) and of compound (II) on a number of fungi that are particularly harmful in crops, in particular for grapevine, more particularly on vine  
10 downy mildew, while preserving an absence of phytotoxicity towards these crops. The activity spectrum may be improved and the respective dose of each active ingredient used may be reduced, the latter quality being particularly important for easily  
15 understandable ecological reasons.

          The term "synergistic effect" as used in this specification including the accompanying claims is understood to mean in particular that defined by Colby S.R. in an article entitled "Calculation of the  
20 synergistic and antagonistic responses of herbicide combinations" *Weeds*, (1967), 15, pages 20-22.

          The latter article uses the formula:

$$E = X + Y - \frac{XY}{100}$$

in which E represents the expected percentage of  
25 inhibition of a disease for a combination of the two fungicides at defined doses (for example equal to x and y respectively), X is the percentage of inhibition

observed for the disease by the compound (I) at a defined dose (equal to  $x$ ),  $Y$  is the percentage of inhibition observed for the disease by the compound (II) at a defined dose (equal to  $y$ ). When the  
5 percentage of inhibition observed for the combination is greater than  $E$ , there is a synergistic effect.

The term "synergistic effect" also means the effect demonstrated by application of the Tammes method, "Isoboles, a graphic representation of  
10 synergism in pesticides", Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology, 70(1964), pages 73-80.

The existence of synergism between compound (I) and compound (II) can be demonstrated by a person skilled in the art by routine testing on the basis of  
15 the present disclosure.

The compound (I)/compound (II) ratio in the invention is advantageously from 1/10 to 10/1, preferably from 1/5 to 5/1.

In general, the compositions according to the  
20 invention have shown good results when the compound (I)/compound (II) ratio is equal to or close to 1/2.

The invention also comprises a method for controlling phytopathogenic fungi of a crop at a locus  
25 which comprises applying thereto a compound (I) and a compound (II).

It is possible to apply a composition containing the

two active ingredients, or, either simultaneously, separately or sequentially so as to obtain the conjugated effect, two compositions each containing one of the two active ingredients.

5           These compositions cover not only compositions which are ready to be applied to the crop to be treated by means of a suitable device, such as a spraying device, but also commercial concentrated compositions which need to be diluted before they are  
10 applied onto the crop.

          The present invention provides a method for controlling, a large variety of phytopathogenic diseases of crops, in particular for controlling Septoria leaf blotch and mildew. These diseases can be  
15 controlled, for example, by direct application to the leaves.

          The present invention thus provides a method for controlling, curatively or preventively, the phytopathogenic diseases of crops, which comprises  
20 treatment of said crop (for example by application or by administration) with an effective and non-phytotoxic amount of a combination as defined above. The expression "treatment of the crop" means an application or administration of a fungicidal composition as  
25 described above onto, for example, the aerial parts of the crops or onto the soil in which they are growing and which are infested or liable to become infested with a phytopathogenic disease, such as mildew or



Septoria leaf blotch. The expression "treatment of the crop" also means treatment of the reproduction products of the crop, such as the seeds or the tubers, for example.

5           The compositions described below are used in general for application onto growing vegetation, or onto areas in which crops are grown, or for the coating of or filmcoating of seeds.

          Among the means which are suitable for  
10   applying the compositions according to the invention, mention may be made of the use of powders, foliar sprays, granules, mists or foams, or alternatively means in the form of suspensions of finely divided or encapsulated compositions; for the treatments of soils  
15   or roots with liquid imbibitions, powders, granules, fumes or foams; for application onto plant seeds, the use, as agents for film-coating or coating seeds, of powders or liquid broths.

          The compositions according to the invention  
20   are, appropriately, applied to vegetation and in particular to the leaves infested with the phytopathogenic fungi. Another method for applying the compounds or compositions according to the invention is to add a formulation containing the active ingredients,  
25   to the irrigation water. This irrigation can be an irrigation using sprinklers.

          The formulations which are suitable for the applications of the compositions according to the

invention comprise formulations which are suitable for use in the form, for example, of sprays, powders, granules, mists, foams or emulsions.

In practice, for controlling the  
5 phytopathogenic diseases of crops, one method, for example, comprises applying an effective amount of a composition according to the invention onto the plants or onto the medium in which they are growing. For such a method, the active ingredients are generally applied  
10 onto the same area in which the infestation needs to be controlled, at an effective dose of from about 0.05 g to about 500 g of active ingredients per hectare of area treated. Under ideal conditions, depending on the nature of the phytopathogenic fungus to be treated, a  
15 lower dose may offer adequate protection. Conversely, poor climatic conditions, resistance or other factors may require higher doses of active ingredients.

The effective working doses of the combinations used in the invention can vary within wide  
20 proportions, in particular depending on the nature of the phytopathogenic fungi to be eliminated or the degree of infestation, for example, of the plants with these fungi.

The optimum dose usually depends on several  
25 factors, for example on the type of phytopathogenic fungus to be treated, on the type or level of development of the infested plant, on the density of vegetation, or alternatively on the method of

application. An effective dose of active ingredients (I) and (II) is generally from about 0.1 g/ha to about 200 g/ha.

For their use in practice, the compositions according to the invention can be used alone and can also advantageously be used in formulations containing one or other of the active ingredients or alternatively both of them together, in combination or association with one or more other compatible components which are, for example, solid or liquid fillers or diluents, adjuvants, surfactants or equivalents, which are suitable for the desired use and which are acceptable for use in agriculture. The formulations can be of any type known in the sector which are suitable for application onto all types of plantations or crops. These formulations, which can be prepared in any manner known in this sector, also form part of the invention.

The formulations can also contain ingredients of other types, such as protective colloids, adhesives, thickeners, thixotropic agents, penetrating agents, oils for spraying, stabilizers, preserving agents (in particular mouldproofing agents), sequestering agents or the like, as well as other known active ingredients which have pesticidal properties (in particular fungicidal, insecticidal, acaricidal or nematocidal properties) or which have properties of regulating plant growth. More generally, the compounds used in the invention can be combined with any solid or liquid

additives corresponding to the usual formulation techniques.

In general, the formulations according to the invention usually contain from about 0.05% to about 5 98.9% (by weight) of one or more combinations according to the invention, from about 1% to about 95% of one or more solid or liquid fillers and, optionally, from about 0.1% to about 50% of one or more other compatible compounds, such as surfactants.

10 In the present account, the term "filler" means an organic or inorganic, natural or synthetic component with which the active components are combined to facilitate its application, for example, onto the plants, the seeds or the soil. This filler is 15 consequently generally inert and it must be acceptable (for example acceptable for agronomic uses, in particular for treating plants).

The filler can be solid, for example clays, natural or synthetic silicates, silica, resins, waxes, 20 solid fertilizers (for example ammonium salts), natural soil minerals, such as kaolins, clays, talc, lime, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite, bentonite or diatomaceous earths, or synthetic minerals, such as silica, alumina or silicates, in particular aluminium 25 or magnesium silicates. The solid fillers which are suitable for granules include: natural, crushed or broken rocks, such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite; synthetic granules of inorganic

or organic flours; granules of organic material such as sawdust, coconut shell, corn ear or envelope, or tobacco stem; kieselguhr, tricalcium phosphate, powdered cork or adsorbent carbon black; water-soluble  
5 polymers, resins, waxes; or solid fertilizers. Such compositions can, if so desired, contain one or more compatible agents such as wetting agents, dispersing agents, emulsifiers or colourings which, when they are solid, can also act as diluents.

10           The fillers can also be liquid, for example: water, alcohols, in particular butanol or glycol, as well as ethers or esters thereof, in particular methyl glycol acetate; ketones, in particular acetone, cyclohexanone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl  
15 ketone or isophorone; petroleum fractions such as paraffinic or aromatic hydrocarbons, in particular xylenes or alkylnaphthalenes; mineral or plant oils; aliphatic chlorohydrocarbons, in particular trichloroethane or methylene chloride; aromatic  
20 chlorohydrocarbons, in particular chlorobenzenes; water-soluble or highly polar solvents such as dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulphoxide, N,N-dimethylacetamide or N-methylpyrrolidone; N-octylpyrrolidone, liquefied gases; whether they are taken separately or  
25 as a mixture.

The surfactant can be an emulsifier, a dispersing agent or a wetting agent, of ionic or nonionic type or a mixture of these surfactants. Among

those surfactants there are used, for example, polyacrylic acid salts, lignosulphonic acid salts, phenolsulphonic or naphthalenesulphonic acid salts, polycondensates of ethylene oxide with fatty alcohols  
5 or fatty acids or fatty esters or fatty amines, substituted phenols (in particular alkylphenols or arylphenols), ester-salts of sulphosuccinic acid, taurine derivatives (in particular alkyl taurates), phosphoric esters of alcohols or of polycondensates of  
10 ethylene oxide with phenols, fatty acid esters with polyols, or sulphate, sulphonate or phosphate functional derivatives of the compounds described above. The presence of at least one surfactant is generally necessary when the active ingredients and/or  
15 the inert filler are insoluble or only sparingly soluble in water and when the filler for the said composition to be applied is water.

The formulations according to the invention can also contain other additives such as adhesives or  
20 colourings. Adhesives such as carboxymethylcellulose, or natural or synthetic polymers in the form of powders, granules or matrices, such as gum arabic, latex, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol or polyvinyl acetate, natural phospholipids, such as  
25 cephalins or lecithins, or synthetic phospholipids can be used in the formulations. It is possible to use colourings such as inorganic pigments, such as, for example: iron oxides, titanium oxides, Prussian blue;

organic colouring stuffs, such as those of the alizarin, azo or metal phthalocyanin type; or of trace elements such as iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum or zinc salts.

5           The formulations containing the compositions of the invention, which are used to control the phytopathogenic fungi of crops, can also contain stabilizers, other fungicidal agents, insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, anti-helminths or  
10 bactericides, repellant agents or pheromones for arthropods or vertebrates, deodorizers, flavourings or colourings.

          These can be chosen for the purpose of improving the strength, the persistence, the safety,  
15 and the spectrum of action on the phytopathogenic fungi of crops or to make the composition capable of accomplishing other useful functions for the areas treated.

          Solid or liquid formulations according to the  
20 invention include the following:

          As solid formulations, there may be mentioned dustable powders (with a content of active ingredients which may be up to 100%) and granules, in particular those obtained by extrusion, spray-drying, compacting,  
25 impregnation of a granulated support, granulation from a powder (the content of active ingredients in these granules being from 0.5 to 80% for the latter cases).

          Dustable powders include; formulations



comprising 50 g of active ingredients and 950 g of talc; formulations comprising 20 g of active ingredients, 10 g of finely divided silica and 970 g of talc; these constituents are mixed and ground and the mixture is applied by dusting.

As liquid formulations or formulations intended to constitute liquid compositions during application, there may be mentioned solutions, in particular water-soluble concentrates, emulsifiable concentrates, emulsions, suspension concentrates, wettable powders (or spraying powder).

The suspension concentrates, which can be applied by spraying, are prepared so as to obtain a stable fluid product which does not sediment and which leads to good bioavailability of the active ingredients. These suspensions usually contain from 5% to 75% of active ingredients, preferably from 10% to 25%, from 0.5 to 75% of surfactants, preferably from 5% to 50%, from 0 to 10% of appropriate additives, such as thickening agents of organic or inorganic origin, antifoaming agents, corrosion inhibitors, adhesives, preservatives, such as for example Proxel GXL<sup>®</sup>, antifreezes and, as carrier, water or an organic liquid in which the active ingredients are sparingly soluble or are insoluble; certain organic solid substances or inorganic salts may be dissolved in the carrier in order to help prevent sedimentation or as antifreezes for water. In some cases, and in particular for

formulations intended for the treatment of seeds, one or more colourings may be added.

For foliar applications, the choice of surfactants is important to ensure good bioavailability of the active ingredients; thus a combination of a surfactant with a hydrophilic character (HLB>10) and of a surfactant with a lipophilic character (HLB<5) will be preferably used. Such combinations of surfactants are, for example, described in French patent application No. 00 04015.

The following three Examples illustrate possible suspension concentrates suitable for various crops:

Example SC 1 (in g/kg):

15	This example is rather suitable for monocotyledonous crops (cereals, rice and the like)		
	- Active ingredients		150
	- Surfactant with hydrophilic character		
	(for example Rhodasurf 860P)		300
20	- Surfactant with lipophilic character		
	(for example Plurafac LF 700)		150
	- Ethoxylated tristyrylphenol phosphate		50
	- Antifoam		5
	- Propylene glycol		30
25	- Aerosil 200		20
	- Attagel 50		40
	- Water (qs 1 kg)		255

Example SC 2 (in g/kg):

This example is rather suitable for dicotyledonous crops (grapevine, fruit tree and the like)

	- Active ingredients	150
	- Surfactant with hydrophilic character	
5	(for example Rhodasurf 860P)	150
	- Ethoxylated tristyrylphenol phosphate	50
	- Antifoam	5
	- Propylene glycol	30
	- Aerosil 200	20
10	- Attagel 50	40
	- Water (qs 1 kg)	555

Example SC 3 (in g/kg):

This example is more specifically suitable for the treatment of seeds.

15	- Active ingredients	50
	- Surfactant with hydrophilic character	
	(for example Rhodasurf 860P)	5
	- Ethoxylated tristyrylphenol phosphate	15
	- Antifoam	1
20	- Propylene glycol	30
	- Colouring	20
	- Rhodopol G	1.5
	- Proxel GXL	1.5
	- Water (qs 1 kg)	876

25 To prepare these formulations, the following procedure will preferably be used: the selected surfactants (surfactant with hydrophilic character + surfactant with lipophilic character + ethoxylated tristyrylphenol

phosphate) are mixed with the required quantity of water, using a turbine stirrer; after homogenization, the other constituents of the formula, apart from the active ingredients, are then mixed.

5 The active ingredients and optionally the thickener of inorganic origin (Aerosil 200 and Attagel 50) are then added in order to obtain a medium having a viscous consistency. The mixture obtained is then ground using a high-speed grinding turbine and then a ball grinder  
10 until a D50 of the order of 1 to 3  $\mu\text{m}$  and a D90 of between 3 and 8  $\mu\text{m}$  are obtained.

In the case where no thickener of inorganic origin was used, the thickener of natural origin (Rhodopol G) is then added and the mixture is stirred until an  
15 appropriate viscosity is obtained.

Wettable powders (or spraying powder) are usually prepared such that they contain from 20% to 95% of active ingredients, and they usually contain, in addition to the solid carrier, from 0% to 30% of a  
20 wetting agent, from 3% to 20% of a dispersing agent, and, when necessary, from 0.1% to 10% of one or more stabilizers and/or other additives, such as penetrating agents, adhesives, agitating agents, colourings.

To obtain spraying powders or wettable  
25 powders, the active ingredients are intimately mixed in appropriate mixers with the additional substances and they are ground with mills or other appropriate grinders. Spraying powders are obtained whose

wettability and suspension are advantageous; they can be suspended with water at any desired concentration and these suspensions can be very advantageously used in particular for application, for example, to the  
 5 leaves of plants or to seeds.

The following Examples illustrate possible wettable powders (or spraying powders):

Example PM 1:

- |    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
|    | - Active ingredients                               | 50%   |
| 10 | - Ethoxylated fatty alcohol (wetting agent)        | 2.5%  |
|    | - Ethoxylated phenylethylphenol (dispersing agent) | 5%    |
|    | - Chalk (inert carrier)                            | 42.5% |

Example PM 2:

- |    |   |         |
|----|---|---------|
| 15 | - Active ingredients  | 10%     |
|    | - Branched type C13 oxo synthetic alcohol ethoxylated with 8 to 10 ethylene oxide (wetting agent) | 0.75%   |
| 20 | - Neutral calcium lignosulphonate (dispersing agent)  | 12%     |
|    | - Calcium carbonate (inert filler)  | qs 100% |

Example PM 3:

This wettable powder contains the same ingredients as in the preceding example, in the proportions below:

- |    |                                    |         |
|----|------------------------------------|---------|
| 25 | - Active ingredients               | 75%     |
|    | - Wetting agent                    | 1.50%   |
|    | - Dispersing agent                 | 8%      |
|    | - Calcium carbonate (inert filler) | qs 100% |

Example PM 4:

- Active ingredients 90%
- Ethoxylated fatty alcohol (wetting agent) 4%
- Ethoxylated phenylethylphenol (dispersing agent) 6%

Example PM 5:

- Active ingredients 50%
- Mixture of anionic and nonionic surfactants (wetting agent) 2.5%
- Sodium lignosulphonate (dispersing agent) 5%
- Kaolinic clay (inert carrier) 42.5%

The aqueous dispersions and emulsions, for example the compositions obtained by diluting a wettable powder according to the invention with water, fall within the general scope of the present invention. The emulsions may be of the water-in-oil or oil-in-water type and they may have a thick consistency such as that of a "mayonnaise".

The fungicidal compositions according to the invention may be formulated in the form of water-dispersible granules which also fall within the scope of the invention. These dispersible granules, having an apparent density which is generally from about 0.3 to 0.6, have a particle size which is generally from about 150 to 2 000 and preferably from 300 to 1 500 microns.

The active ingredient content of these granules is generally from about 1% to 90%, and preferably from 25% to 90%. The remainder of the

granule is essentially composed of a solid filler and optionally of surfactant adjuvants which confer on the granule properties of dispersibility in water. These granules may be essentially of two distinct types according to whether the filler selected is soluble in water or not. When the filler is water-soluble, it may be inorganic or, preferably, organic. Excellent results have been obtained with urea. In the case of an insoluble filler, the latter is preferably inorganic, such as for example kaolin or bentonite. It is then advantageously accompanied by surfactants (in an amount of 2 to 20% by weight of the granule) of which more than half, for example, consists of at least one essentially anionic dispersing agent such as an alkali or alkaline-earth metal polynaphthalenesulphonate or an alkali or alkaline-earth metal lignosulphonate, the remainder consisting of nonionic or anionic wetting agents such as an alkali or alkaline-earth metal alkyl naphthalenesulphonate. Moreover, although not essential, other adjuvants, such as foaming agents, may be added.

These granules may be used alone, in solution or dispersion in water so as to obtain the desired dose. They may also be used to prepare compositions with other active ingredients, in particular fungicides, the latter being in the form of wettable powders, or of granules or aqueous suspensions.

The granule may be prepared by mixing



necessary ingredients, followed by granulation according to several techniques known per se (eg pelletizer, fluidized bed, spray-dryer, extrusion). The process generally ends with crushing, followed by  
5 sieving to the particle size chosen within the limits mentioned above. It is also possible to use granules obtained as above and then impregnated with a composition containing the active ingredients.

Preferably, it is obtained by extrusion, the  
10 procedure being carried out as indicated in the examples below.

Example DG1: Dispersible granules

90% by weight of the active ingredients and 10% of pearl urea are mixed in a mixer. The mixture is then  
15 ground in a toothed roll crusher. A powder is obtained which is moistened with about 8% by weight of water. The moist powder is extruded in a perforated roller extruder. A granule is obtained which is dried, and then crushed and sieved so as to retain respectively  
20 only the granules having a size of from 150 to 2 000 microns.

Example DG2: Dispersible granules

The following constituents are mixed in a mixer:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| - Active ingredients                                    | 75% |
| 25 - Wetting agent (sodium alkylnaphthalene-sulphonate) | 2%  |
| - Dispersing agent (sodium polynaphthalene-sulphonate)  | 8%  |

- Water-insoluble inert filler (kaolin) 15%

This mixture is granulated in a fluidized bed, in the presence of water, and then dried, crushed and sieved so as to obtain granules having a size of  
5 from 0.15 to 0.80 mm.

The fungicidal compositions according to the invention usually contain from 0.5 to 95% of the combination of compound (I) and compound (II). This may be the concentrated composition, that is to say the  
10 commercial product combining compound (I) and compound (II). This may also be the dilute composition ready to be applied to the crops to be treated. In the latter case, the dilution with water may be carried out either using a commercial concentrated composition containing  
15 compound (I) and compound (II) (this mixture is called ready mix), or using the tank mix of two commercial concentrated compositions each containing compound (I) and compound (II).

The invention also provides, for example a  
20 method for controlling, curatively or preventively, the phytopathogenic fungi of crops, characterized in that an effective and nonphytotoxic quantity of a fungicidal composition according to the invention is applied to the plants to be treated.

25 The phytopathogenic fungi of crops which may be controlled by this process are, in particular, those:

- of the group of oomycetes:

- of the genus *Phytophthora* such as *Phytophthora infestans* (mildew of Solanaceae, in particular late blight of potato or tomato),
- of the family of Peronosporaceae, in particular
  - 5 *Plasmopara viticola* (vine downy mildew), *Plasmopara halstedii* (sunflower mildew), *Pseudoperonospora* sp (in particular cucurbit mildew and downy mildew of hop), *Bremia lactucae* (mildew of lettuce), *Peronospora tabacinae* (downy mildew of tobacco) and *Peronospora*
  - 10 *parasitica* (downy mildew of cabbage), *Peronospora viciae* (downy mildew of pea) and *Peronospora destructor* (downy mildew of onion);
  - of the group of adelomycetes:
    - of the genus *Alternaria*, for example *Alternaria*
    - 15 *solani* (early blight of Solanaceae and in particular of tomato and potato),
    - of the genus *Guignardia*, in particular *Guignardia bidwelli* (black rot of grapevine),
    - of the genus *Oidium*, for example powdery mildew
    - 20 of grapevine (*Uncinula necator*), oidium of leguminous crops, for example *Erysiphe polygoni* (powdery mildew of Cruciferae), *Leveillula taurica*, *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* (powdery mildew of cucurbits, of composites and of tomato), *Erysiphe*
    - 25 *communis* (powdery mildew of beetroot and cabbage), *Erysiphe pisi* (powdery mildew of pea and alfalfa), *Erysiphe polyphaga* (powdery mildew of bean and cucumber mildew), *Erysiphe umbelliferarum* (powdery mildew of

umbellifera, in particular of carrot), *Sphaerotheca humuli* (hop mildew);

- of the group of soil fungi:

- of the genus *Pythium* sp.,

- 5        - of the genus *Aphanomyces* sp., in particular  
*Aphanomyces euteiches* (white root rot in pea),  
*Aphanomyces cochlioides* (dry rot of beet).

The expression "are applied to the vegetation to be treated" is understood to mean, for the purposes  
10 of the present text, that the fungicidal composition of the invention may be applied by means of various treatment processes such as:

- spraying a liquid comprising a composition onto the aerial parts of said vegetation,  
15 - dusting, incorporation of granules or powders into the soil, watering around said vegetation and, in the case of trees, injection or daubing,  
- coating of or formation of a film on seeds of said vegetation using a broth comprising a composition.

20                The spraying of a liquid onto the aerial parts of the crops to be treated is the preferred treatment process.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

25

Example: Test of a composition against vine downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*; preventive action)

Protocol

Grapevine plants are grown (var. Chardonnay) on sandy soil in plastic pots, with one plant per pot. The plants which are two months old (6 to 7 developed  
5 leaves) are sprayed with compound (I) and compound (II), either alone, or as a mixture.

The fungicidal active ingredients, either alone, or as a mixture, are applied at a dose equivalent to 500 litres/ha.

10 The compound (I)/compound (II) ratio studied is 1/2.

Three days after the treatment, each plant is inoculated by spraying an aqueous suspension of *Plasmopara viticola* sporangia obtained from  
15 contaminated leaves. The sporangium concentration is about 100 000 units per ml.

After contamination, the plants are incubated for two days at 18°C under a saturated atmosphere, and then for 5 days at about 20°C with a relative humidity  
20 of 90-100%.

Seven days after the contamination, the symptoms are evaluated in terms of underside surface of the leaves which are infected, compared with the untreated but contaminated plants.

25 The efficacy of the treatment is calculated using the following Abbott formula:

$$\text{Efficacy} = \frac{(\text{untreated}) - \text{treated}}{\text{untreated}} \times 100$$

Calculation and analysis

The concentrations of the fungicides, alone or as a mixture, giving 50%, 70% or 90% efficacy for each component, in the appropriate test, are determined based on the dose/response sigmoid curve model and their corresponding confidence intervals. The analysis of the results is carried out using the Tammes or Colby model.

10

Test on compound (Ia) and compound (IIa):

	Concentration (mg/l)	Efficacy (%)	Synergy (Colby)
Compound (Ia)	5	40	-
Fenamidone	10	72	-
Compound (Ia) + fenamidone (ratio 1/2)	5 + 10	87	3.8

Untreated control: 90% of sporulated surface

15

The compositions according to the invention comprising compound (Ia) and fenamidone in the 1/2 ratio, at respective concentrations of 5 and 10 mg/l, make it possible to reduce the doses of active ingredients while still obtaining a very good efficacy.

20

A synergistic effect can of course be demonstrated at

other dosage rates and ratios.

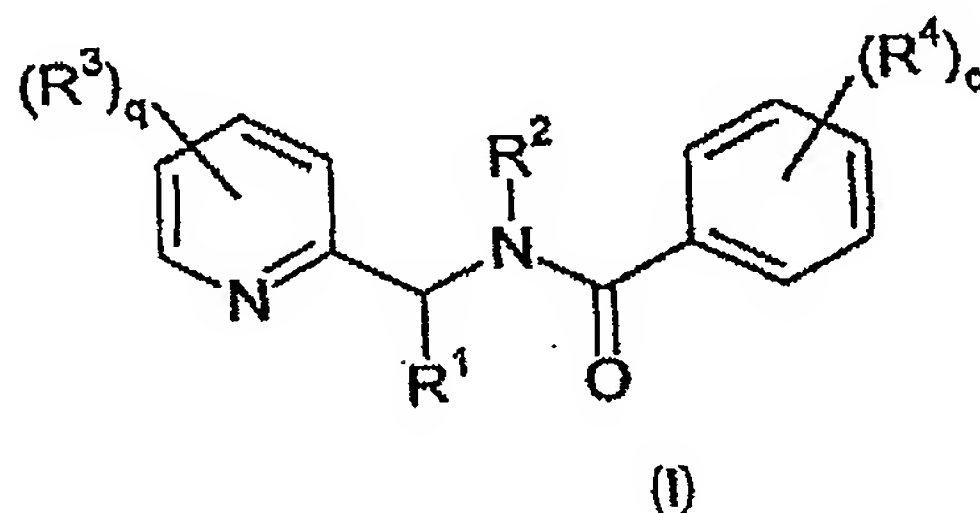
The invention also provides a product comprising a compound (I) and a compound (II) as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or  
5 sequential use in controlling phytopathogenic fungi of a crop.

Although the invention has been described in terms of numerous preferred variants, a person skilled  
10 in the art will appreciate that many modifications, substitutions, omissions and changes can be made without departing from the spirit of this invention. Thus, it is clearly understood that the scope of the present invention is limited only by the scope of the  
15 following claims, as well as by their equivalents.



CLAIMS

1. A fungicidal composition comprising:
- a) at least one compound (I) which is a pyridylmethylbenzamide derivative of formula (I):



5

in which:

- $R^1$  is chosen from a hydrogen atom, an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl radical and an unsubstituted or substituted acyl or alkoxycarbonyl radical;
- $R^2$  is chosen from a hydrogen atom and an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl radical;
- $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a halogen atom, the hydroxyl radical, the cyano radical, the nitro radical, the  $-SF_5$  radical, the trialkylsilyl radical, an unsubstituted or substituted amino radical, an acyl radical, an alkoxycarbonyl radical and a group E, OE or SE, in which E is chosen from an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl and heterocyclyl radical, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted;
- c represents 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;
- q represents 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or an agriculturally acceptable acid addition salt thereof; and

b) at least one compound (II) capable of inhibiting the transport of electrons of the respiratory chain of mitochondrial ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase (complex III) in phytopathogenic fungal organisms; and an agriculturally acceptable carrier and/or surfactant.

2. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that compound (I) possesses at least one of the following characteristics, taken in isolation or in combination:

- $R^1$  and  $R^2$  which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a hydrogen atom and an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl radical;
- $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a halogen atom, the hydroxyl radical, the nitro radical, an unsubstituted or substituted amino radical, an acyl radical, and a group E, OE or SE, in which E is chosen from an alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl and heterocyclyl radical, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted;
- c represents 0, 1, 2 or 3;
- q represents 0, 1, 2 or 3.

3. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that compound (I) possesses at least one of the following characteristics, taken in isolation or in combination:

- $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a hydrogen atom and a methyl or ethyl radical;
- $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are  
5 independently chosen from a halogen atom, the nitro radical, an optionally substituted amino radical and an alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or heterocyclyl radical, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted;
- c represents 1 or 2;
- 10 • q represents 1 or 2.

4. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that compound (I) possesses at least one of the following characteristics:

- $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent a hydrogen atom;
- 15 •  $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , which are identical or different, are independently chosen from a halogen atom, the nitro radical, an alkyl radical and the trifluoromethyl radical;
- c and q represent, independently of each other, 2.

20 5. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the compound of formula (I) is chosen from:

- 2,6-dichloro-N-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl}benzamide;
- 25 • N-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl}-2-fluoro-6-nitrobenzamide; and
- N-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl}-2-methyl-6-nitrobenzamide,

and their agriculturally acceptable acid addition salts.

6. A fungicidal composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that  
5 compound (II) is chosen from the compounds (IIa) capable of inhibiting the reduction of a ubiquinone, at a domain of complex III called  $Q_{in}$  or  $Q_i$ .

7. A fungicidal composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that  
10 compound (II) is chosen from the compounds (IIb) capable of inhibiting the reduction of ubiquinol, at a domain of complex III called  $Q_{out}$  or  $Q_o$ .

8. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 6, characterized in that compounds (IIa) are  
15 chosen from cyazofamid and antimycin.

9. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 7 characterized in that compounds (IIb) are chosen from azoxystrobin, dicostrobin, kresomim-methyl, metominostrobin, pyraclostrobin, pycoxystrobin,  
20 trifloxystrobin, fenamidone and famoxadone.

10. A fungicidal composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that compound (I) is chosen from 2,6-dichloro-*N*-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl}benzamide;  
25 *N*-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl}-2-fluoro-6-nitrobenzamide and *N*-{[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl}-2-methyl-6-nitrobenzamide and compound (II) is chosen from

cyazofamid, antimycin, azoxystrobin, dicostrobin, kresomim-methyl, metominostrobin, pyraclostrobin, pycoxystrobin, trifloxystrobin, fenamidone and famoxadone.

5                   11. A fungicidal composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that compound (I) is 2,6-dichloro-N-[[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]methyl]benzamide and compound (II) is fenamidone.

10                   12. A fungicidal composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the ratio by weight of the compound (I)/compound (II) is from 1/10 to 10/1.

15                   13. A fungicidal composition according to Claim 12, characterized in that the ratio is from 1/5 to 5/1.

14. Fungicidal compositions according to Claim 13, characterized in that the ratio is from 1/5 to 2/1.

20                   15. A fungicidal composition according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises from 0.5 to 99% by weight of the combination of compound (I) and compound (II).

25                   16. Method for controlling phytopathogenic fungi of a crop at a locus which comprises applying thereto a compound (I) and compound (II) as defined in claim 1.

17. Method according to claim 16 for  
controlling, curatively or preventively,  
phytopathogenic fungi of a crop, characterized in that  
an effective (agronomically effective) and  
5 nonphytotoxic quantity of a fungicidal composition  
according to any one of Claims 1 to 15 is applied to  
the soil where plants grow or are capable of growing,  
to the leaves and/or the fruit of plants or to the  
seeds of plants.

10 18. Method according to Claim 16,  
characterized in that the fungicidal composition is  
applied by spraying a liquid on the aerial parts of a  
crop to be treated.


19. Method according to Claim 17 or 18,  
15 characterized in that the quantity of fungicidal  
composition corresponds to a dose of compound (I) and  
of compound (II) from about 0.1 g/ha to about 200 g/ha.

20. Method according to Claim 17, 18 or 19,  
characterized in that the crop treated is grapevine.

20 21. Method according to the preceding claim,  
characterized in that the phytopathogenic fungus  
treated is vine downy mildew.

22. Product comprising a compound (I) and a  
compound (II) as defined in claim 1 as a combined  
25 preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential  
use in controlling phytopathogenic fungi of a crop.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International Application No <b>PCT/EP 02/04613</b>
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<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> <b>IPC 7 A01N43/40 //(A01N43/40,43:76,43:50)</b>
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) <b>IPC 7 A01N</b>
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)  <b>EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data</b>

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 99 42447 A (MOLONEY BRIAN ANTHONY ;SAVILLE STONES ELIZABETH ANNE (GB); AGREVO) 26 August 1999 (1999-08-26) & EP 1 056 723 A 6 December 2000 (2000-12-06) cited in the application -----	

<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.
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° Special categories of cited documents :  *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *&* document member of the same patent family
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Date of the actual completion of the international search  <b>2 August 2002</b>	Date of mailing of the international search report  <b>13/08/2002</b>
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Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  <b>Decorte, D</b>
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**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

International Application No  
PCT/EP 02/04613

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